



JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

[NUMBER 992]

CIVIL DEPARTMENT
SALE OF PRESENTS

MESSRS. FORBES and Co. have received for sale, a few Tickets in the First Class of this Lottery; which may be had on application at their Office, until the 20th proximo, at Rupees 40 instead at Rupees 80 each, as erroneously stated in their advertisement of the 23d instant.

Bombay, 30th August 1811

NOTICE is hereby Given that at noon on Monday next the 9th Instant, will be disposed of by Public Auction at the Tamarind tree, one pair white Shawls, one Piece of Kincaub, some dry dates, some Almonds, 12 sweet Limes 29 Pomgranates, two Carboys of Rose Water, Nine Baskets of Sweetmeats, one Basket of Coffee, four Horses, one Deer, five Sheep, and 20 lots black Cloth.

By Order of the Hon'ble the
Governor in Council,
BOMBAY,
H. MUNRO,
Civil Pay Office,
Civil Pay Master,
6th September 1811.

Notice is Hereby Given,
THAT probate of the last Will and Testament of the Hon'ble JONATHAN DUNCAN Esq. late Governor of Bombay, has been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to CHARLES FORBES Esquire one of the Executors therein named; dated 9th September 1811.

STEPHENSON,
Proctor.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 11th Inst.
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

Messrs. J. Mitchell & Co's

AUCTION ROOMS,
 SOME FURNITURE, &c. &c.
 THE PROPERTY OF PERSONS DECEASED.

And at 12 o'Clock precisely a handsome
Europe Phæton with Harness
 And a Pair of fast trotting
ARAB HORSES,
 SOUND AND FREE FROM VICE.
Bombay, September 7th 1811

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

On MONDAY next the 9th Instant,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET,

SUNDRY articles of Household Furniture Plate, China and Glass ware the property of Gentlemen lately left the Settlement, also a case of damaged Hats imported per Cornwallis &c. &c. &c.

Bombay the 7th September 1811.

THAT NAMCHUND AMICHUND having purchased a Piece of Ground situate within the Town Wall, between the house of NAMCHUND AMICHUND and the vacant ground of PRAGJEE MADOWJEE the property of MAHNOR RAWJEE, any person or persons having claim thereon, to make the same known to the said NAMCHUND AMICHUND within one month from the date hereof, otherwise they will not be attended to.

Bombay 7th September 1811.

ખખર. ફીયાંથી. ય્યાપીએય
 જે. નેમચંદ. યમીચંદ. જમીનનો. ૫૮
 કો. એક. વેચાતો. લીલો. કોટ. મધિનો
 એ. જમીન. નેમચંદ. યમીચંદ. તથા. પરા
 ગણ. માફાલો. ની. ખાલી. જમીન. ને. તે
 કોનાં. દરમેચાંનકે. એ. મીલકત. ૬૫
 ને. જમીન. મનોર. રાવળ. ની. જે. કો. ધનુ
 લેલો. તે. ૭૫૨. ફી. એ. તે. નેમચંદ. યમીચં
 દને. ય્યાએ. નારી. ખથી. મારા. એક. ની. મુ
 દતમો. જાહેર. ફરે. નડીતો. ૧૨. શાંખ
 શે. નડી. ૭૫૩. ૭ મી. રાપતંખર ૧૮૧૧

THE ESTATE
OF
ARDASEER DADY

DECEASED.
Notice is Hereby Given

THAT on MONDAY THE 16TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon will be put up to public sale at the Office of Messrs. BRUCE, FAWCETT &c. the following lots; the late property of the deceased within the Town Walls of Bombay; unless previously disposed of by private contract.

Lot 1.—All that Messuage or Tenement and Premises situate in Tamarind Tree Lane No. 10, in the occupation of Mr. Ward at the monthly rent of Rupees 125; and worth to be let at the rent of 150 Rupees per month.

Lot 2.—All that Warehouse situate in Church Lane No. 2 capable of containing 450 Rail Bales of Cotton, worth to be let at the monthly rent of 100 Rupees.

				India Market imported in Oct. 1809.	London Mar- ket imported in Sept. 1810.	India Market imported in Sept. 1810.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1811.	September	per Pipe at	-	427	403	387
	October	- Ditto	-	433	409	392
	November	- Ditto	-	438	414	397
	December	- Ditto	-	443	419	402

One moiety of the above Prices to be paid by the Purchasers of Hogshheads.

By Order of the Honorable the

ROBERT KITSON,
Import Warehouse-keeper

Bombay, 1st September 1811.

શ્રીરમણી. જાડીર. ખખટ

એવીને જો મહીરા વધન આને શ્રી મહીરાની શરાળ માશા શપતેખર મધે
શરફારમા હશાળે આવી કોતે તથા હંડીઆન મારફીટની મહીરા આને હીલુશ
તોનનાખાખારની મહીરા શરાળ માશા અફટોખર શને ૧૮૦૫ મધે આવી હતી
જો મધેની રહેલી કોતે શરવે થોડી થોડી કરીને એ તાશી ખથીતે એ વરશા પ્રુત
થાએ નાંહાં શુદ્ધી રોકડે નાંહાં નીચે ખખેલી ખીમત માફક વેચીશુ ક
જો આદમી આ દાતુ ખેવા ચારો તેજીને માખંમ કરી એયને તેજીએ પોતીકુ શા
તુ એતીખાં જો આદમી દાતુનાં પીપ ખરેખાં કોતે જોવા શાતુ તથા બખારમાંથી પી
પ ખેવા શાતુ પ્રુકતુ કાએને વેરોળખીપર આને શરફારમા બખારદાર ખરીદી
કીધા પછે ફરી વાતનો જખાળ દેશો નડી ક

નાણાં પઠાર કીલા વીનાં શરાબ આપશે નહીં પૈણ જ શરાબ મેશાકોરપ યા
 ને લશકરને ખરચ શકુ ખરીદ કરશે તે શરાબ લેવાની રજા આપશે પૈણ તે
 ભાં નાણાં મહીને મહીને ફૂજો ખંડી પઠાર કરવા તે ફૂજો દર ખીપના કીમ
 તના ચોથા ભાગથી એકો લેશે નહીં

७ श्रीमानमारुपी	वीष्णुभक्तानां॥	हीकुशानाना॥
८०॥ अग्नि॥ हीकुश	नारनी॥ मारु॥	॥ नारनी॥ मारु॥
तानना॥ ॥ नार	शपते॥ २०॥ शने	शपते॥ २०॥ शने
नी॥ मारु॥ अष्टो	१८१०॥ मध्ये॥	१८१०॥ मध्ये॥
अष्ट॥ शने॥ १८०॥	बेजो॥	बेजो॥
मध्ये॥ आबेजो॥	बेजो॥	बेजो॥

शाने १८११ भा.श.श.प.तो.भ.म.वि	३पी.या.	३पी.या.	३पी.या.
दर.पी.प.नी.श्री.मा.र.	४२७	४०३	३८७
भा.श.२.म.प्र.तो.भ.र.	४३३	४०५	३८२
भा.श.१.न.व.भ.र.	४३८	४१४	३८७
भा.श.१.डी.भ.र.	४४३	४१५	४०२

૬૭૧૨૬૬૦. આને અરવીકું. પીપળેશો. તેની ક્રીમત. ઘર. અરવીકું. પીપની. કુપ
૨. મજેલી. ક્રીમતના. અરધો. અરધ. આપે. તા. ૧ શપિતભર. શને ૧૮૧૧ અંગારે

R. T. GOODWIN,

Secretary to Government in the Office of Country Correspondence.

Lot 5.—A deffable Country Residence situate at the foot of Malabar Hill near the Tank Gwallia, with an extensive Garden, commonly known by the name of the Retreat and now occupied by Mr. Shotton at the monthly rent of Rupees 175 and worth to be let at 200 Rupees.

પાલ ૫ — ગાર ૧ તથા તેની શાથે
 તમેજો તથા કોય કાલેના મેદોશ અશાન

ભાટ ૬ — ગર ૧ નખર ૩ ગુ.મર
 નાર.શેઠ.અરદેશરજી.દાદીભાઈની.પે
 રીકે.જમ્યાને.કાચીશકે

ક.તનુ.ભા.૩.મીશ ૧ ના.૩પામ્ય ૩૦૦
 ઉપલેકે.તથા.તે.ગોરને.પગાતી.તેતી.
 શાશ.૪૫૫૩ ૩ ક્રે.તે.પી.શા.૩૫૫૩મો.૩।



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1811.

(Continued from the last Page.)

having arrived, coming up the Tagus in the direction of the Mondego. This halt, the situation of the Country, in which nothing could be procured, rendered necessary, and as each march augmented the distance between the army and magazines of provisions on the Tagus; the difficulty and precariousness of obtaining subsistence for the troops, became proportionably greater, besides it did not appear necessary to advance for some days the main body of the army.

"The cavalry and light troops continue to incommode the rear of the enemy, and make prisoners; at the same time the militia, under the orders of Col. Wilton, had on the 22d an action with an enemy's detachment, in the neighbourhood of Celorico, in which the enemy lost 45 prisoners, had 7 killed and many wounded. The militia, likewise under the command of General Silveira took on the 26th infant, 25 men.

"The enemy withdrew his left, which is composed of the second corps, by Gouvea, following the road which runs across the Serra, in the direction of the city of Guarda, and the remainder of the army by the road which leads to Celorico. Latterly, he has sent more troops for the city of Guarda, in which place he is still in force. Our vanguard is in advance of Celorico, in the direction of Guarda and in Alverca, and the 3d division in the Sierra, occupying Porco, Mezarella, and Prados.

"According to information from the North of Spain, the Imperial Guard has received orders to return to France.

(Signed) "WELLINGTON."

"A dispatch was last night received from Lord Wellington, dated Marmolero, April 2d. His Lordship states, that having collected his army near Celorico, on the 28th of March, with view to dislodge the enemy from the position he seemed inclined to maintain at Guarda, some skirmishing took place at Ave-laus and at Fraxedaa, from whence the enemy was driven, with the loss of many prisoners. Brigade-Major Stewart, of the 95th was killed.

"Upon the morning of the 29th, Lord Wellington moved in force against the position of Guarda; but the enemy abandoned it without firing a shot, and retreated to Sabugal. Our cavalry pursued and took some prisoners.

"Upon the 30th, Sir W. Erskine, with the cavalry and horse artillery, fell upon the rear of the 2d corps, killing some and taking some prisoners.

"The enemy has taken a position on the Coa, and our army was collected on the 2d. inst. upon the left of that river.

"Lord Wellington transmits an account of Marshal Beresford's partial action with the enemy near Campo Maior on the 25th of March. The French force consisted of four regiments of cavalry and three regiments of infantry, with some horse artillery. The cavalry only of the Allies were engaged. The enemy was pursued to Badajoz with the loss of 5 to 600 men. One French howitzer was brought off. The total loss of the allies amounts to 24 killed, 69 wounded, and 77 missing. No British Officers were killed.

"The enemy abandoned Campo Maior and a considerable supply of provisions. They have likewise abandoned Albuquerque.

"It appears that the resistance which had been made at Campo Maior to the French force, reflected great honour upon the Governor and the inhabitants."

A SECOND BULLETIN.

The following is the substance of the accounts from Mr. Stuart, our Minister at Lisbon, dated Lisbon, the 6th of April, 1811.

"The junction of the corps under Gen. Ballesteros with that from Cadiz under General Zayas, has been prevented by the arrival of Prince D'Artemberg with a body of men nearly 4000 strong, in the Condada di Niebla, upon which General Ballesteros retired upon Castillejos, and General Zayas reembarked his troops on the 29th.

"The accounts from the North of Portugal state, the return of Marshal Ballesteros to Valladolid, and the consequent permission of the Portuguese Militia of the Province of Trá-os Montes to return to their homes."

DOWLING STREET, APRIL 25.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this morning received at

Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Villa Fernesa, April 9.

My Lord,—When I last addressed your Lordship the enemy occupied the Upper Coa, having his right at Rovina and guarding the Ford of Rapoillade Coa, with a detachment at the Bridge of Ferrerias, and his left at Sabugal, and the 8th Corps was at Alfayates. The Right of the British Army was opposite Sabugal, and the left at the Bridge of Ferrerias.

The Militia under Gen. Trant and Colonel Wilton crossed the Coa below Almeida, in order to threaten the communication of that place with Ciudad Rodrigo and the enemy's army.

The river Coa is difficult of access throughout its course, and the position which the enemy had taken was very strong, and could be approached only by its left.

The troops were therefore put in motion on the morning of the 3d, to turn the enemy's left above Sabugal, and to force the passage of the bridge of that town, with the exception of the 6th division, which remained opposite the 6th corps, which was at Rovina, and one battalion of the 7th division, which observed the enemy's detachment at the bridge of Ferrerias.

The 2d corps were in strong position, with their right upon a height immediately above the bridge and town of Sabugal, and their left extending along the road to Alfayates, to a height which commanded all the approaches to Sabugal from the Fords of the Coa, above the town. The 2d corps communicated by Rendo with the 6th corps at Rovina.

It was intended to turn the left of this corps, and with this view the Light Division, and the cavalry, under Major-General Sir W. Erskine and Major-General Slade, were to cross the Coa by two separate fords upon the right, the cavalry upon the right of the Light Dragoons; the 3d Division, under Major-General Picton, at a ford on their left, about a mile above Sabugal; and the 5th Division, under Major-General Dunlop, and the Artillery, at the bridge of Sabugal.

Colonel Beckwith's brigade of the light division were the first that crossed the Coa, with two squadrons of cavalry upon their right. Four companies of the 95th, and three companies of Colonel Elder's Cacadores, drove in the enemy's pickets, and were supported by the 43d regiment. At this moment a rain storm came on, which rendered it impossible to see any thing; and these troops having pushed on in pursuit of the enemy's picket, came upon the left of their main body, which it had been intended they should turn.

The light troops were driven back upon the 43d Regiment, and as soon as the atmosphere became clear, the enemy having perceived that the body which had advanced, were not strong, attacked them in a solid column, supported by cavalry and artillery. These troops repulsed this attack, and advanced in pursuit upon the enemy's position, where they were attacked by a fresh column on their left, and were charged by the 1st Hussars on their right. They retired and took post behind a wall, from which post they again repulsed the enemy, and advanced a second time in pursuit of them; and took from them a howitzer. They were, however, again attacked by a fresh column with cavalry, and retired again to their post, where they were joined by the other brigade of the light division, consisting of the two battalions of the 52d regiment, and the 1st Cacadores. These troops repulsed the enemy, and Colonel Beckwith's brigade and the 1st battalion of the 52d Regiment again advanced upon them. They were attacked again by a fresh column supported by cavalry, which charged their right, and they took position in an inclosure upon the top of the height, from whence they could protect the howitzer which the 43d had taken; and they drove back the enemy.

The enemy were making arrangements to attack them again in this post, and had moved a column on their left, when the light infantry of Major-General Picton's division, under Lieut.-Colonel Williams, supported by the Hon. Major General Colville's brigade, opened their fire upon them.

At the same moment the head of Major-General Dunlop's column crossed the bridge

of the Coa, and ascended the heights on the right flank of the enemy; and the cavalry appeared on the high ground in rear of the enemy's left, and the enemy retired across the hills towards Rendo, leaving the howitzer in the possession of those who had so gallantly gained and preserved it, and about two hundred killed on the ground, and six Officers and three hundred prisoners in our hands.

Although the operations of this day were, by unavoidable accidents, not performed in the manner in which I intended they should be, I consider the action that was fought by the light division, by Colonel Beckwith's brigade principally, with the whole of the 2d corps, to be one of the most glorious that British troops were ever engaged in.

The 43d regiment, under Major Patrickson, particularly distinguished themselves; as did that part of the 95th regiment in Col. Beckwith's brigade, under the command of Major Gilmour, and Colonel Elder's Cacadores; the 1st battalion 52d regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Ross, likewise showed great steadiness and gallantry, when they joined Colonel Beckwith's brigade. Throughout the action the troops derived great advantage from the assistance of two guns of Capt. Bull's troop of horse artillery, which crossed at the ford with the light division, and came up to their support.

It was impossible for any officer to conduct himself with more ability and gallantry than Col. Beckwith. The action was commenced by an unavoidable accident to which all operations are liable; but having been commenced, it would have been impossible to withdraw from the ground without risking the top of the hill, from which the enemy had made so many attacks with advantage, on the first position taken by the 43d regiment. This was gained before the 3d division came up.

I had also great reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Colonel Drummond, who commands the other Brigade, in the Light Division.

When the firing commenced, the 6th corps broke up from their position at Rovina, and marched towards Rendo. The two Corps joined at that place, and continued their retreat to Alfayates, followed by our Cavalry, part of which was that night at Soiro.

The enemy continued their retreat that night and the next morning, and entered the Spanish frontier on the 4th. They have since continued their retreat, and yesterday the last of them crossed the Agueda.

I have the honour to inclose the return of killed and wounded from the 18th of March. I am concerned to have to report that Lieutenant-Colonel Waters was taken prisoner on the 3d, before the action commenced. He had crossed the Coa to reconnoitre the enemy's position, and he was surrounded with some hussars, and taken. He had rendered very important services upon many occasions in the last two years, and his loss is sensibly felt.

I sent six squadrons of cavalry, under Major-General Sir W. Erskine, on the 7th, towards Almeida, to reconnoitre that place, and drive in any parties which might be in that neighbourhood, and to cut off the communication between the garrison and the army. He found a division of the 9th corps at Junea, which he drove before him across the Turcu and Duas Cafas; and he took from them many prisoners. Capt. Bull's troop of horse artillery did great execution upon this occasion. The enemy withdrew in the night across the Agueda.

The allied army have taken up the position upon the Duas Cafas, which Brigadier-General Crauford occupied with his advanced guard in the latter part of the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo; having our advanced posts upon Gallegos and upon the Agueda. The Militia are at Cinco Villas and Malpartida. The enemy have no communication with the garrison of Almeida, from whence they have lately withdrawn the heavy artillery employed in the summer in the siege of that place.

My last report from Cadiz is dated the 13th of March.

I have not heard from Sir Wm. Beresford since the 1st instant. At that time he hoped to be able to blockade Badajoz on the 3d.

I learn by letters of the 30th March received this day from the South of Portugal, that after General Zayas had landed his corps at Huelva and Moguer, the Duke d'Artemberg moved upon Moguer from Seville with

three thousand infantry and eight hundred cavalry, upon which the Spanish troops embarked again. It is stated that the Cavalry had lost some of their equipments. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the British and Portuguese Forces in the several actions with the French army, from the 18th March to the 7th of April.

Total British Losses—I General Staff, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Sergeant, 15 rank and file, 8 horses, killed; 1 General Staff, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 8 Sergeants, 2 Drummers, 117 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded; 4 rank file and 1 horse missing.

Total Portuguese Losses—1 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel missing. NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING.

KILLED—95th Foot—Brigade Major Stewart (Lieut.). 1st Batt. 43d Foot—Lieutenant J. M'Dermid. 1st Batt. 95th Foot—Hon. Duncan Arbuthnot. WOUNDED—2d Batt. 5th Foot—Lieutenant St. Clair, Ensign Williams, severely. 1st Batt. 43d Foot—Major Patrickson, slightly; Captain Dalzel and Lieutenant Ryance, severely; Lieut. W. Frier, slightly; Lieut. J. Creighton, severely. 1st Batt. 52d Foot—Captain P. Campbell and Lieut. J. Gerwood severely, not dangerously. 95th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Beckwith and Second Lieutenant W. Haggup, slightly. MISSING—1st Portuguese Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, (late 1st Foot.)

Foreign Office, April 25, 1811.

Extract of Dispatch this day received by the Marquis Wellesley from Charles Stuart, Esq. his Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, dated April 13, 1811.

Marshal Beresford having completed the bridges over the Guadiana, crossed that river on the 5th instant. On the 7th the French attacked his advanced post in the neighbourhood of Olivenca, but were repulsed with loss.

The French withdrew the garrisons, excepting 300 men from Olivenca, and three battalions from Badajoz, on the same day. The whole corps of Mortier, consisting of 6000 men, took up a position between Albarra and Sta. Marta on the 8th.

Telegraphic accounts, dated the 12th, mention that the French have since retired by the road to Seville; and that Marshal Beresford's head-quarters, were on the 11th in Albarra, and on the 12th in St. Martha. The division of General Cole besieges Olivenca.

The accounts from the frontier of Algarve, dated the 4th, state, that until the 1st of this month Marshal Soult had not quitted Seville.

Downing-street, April 30.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, was this morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut. Gen. Viscount Wellington, dated Nissa, 18th April, 1811.

Having made arrangements for the blockade of Almeida, and having reason to believe that the enemy's army will not be in a situation for some time to attempt to relieve that place, even if they should be so inclined, I have taken advantage of the momentary discontinuance of active operations in that quarter to go into Extremadura to the corps under Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford; and I have got thus far on my way.

Lieutenant-General Sir B. Spenser remains in command of the corps on the frontiers of Castile. Nothing of importance has occurred in that quarter since I addressed your Lordship on the 9th instant. The enemy retired entirely from the Agueda; and, it is reported, that some of their troops had gone back as far as Zamora and Toro, upon the Douro.

Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford was not able to effect his passage across the Guadiana as soon as he expected; and the enemy have introduced some provisions into Badajoz and Olivenca. Sir Wm. Beresford's advanced guard crossed the Guadiana on the 4th instant; and I am concerned to report, that a squadron of the 13th Light Dragoons, which were on picket under Major Morice, were surprised, on the night of the 6th by a detachment of the enemy's cavalry from Olivenca. I have not received the return of the loss upon this occasion, but I am informed that the whole squadron, with the exception of 20 men, were taken prisoners. The enemy have since retired, as I am informed, entirely from Extremadura, leaving small garrisons in Badajoz and Olivenca. Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford has taken a position to invest both Badajoz and Olivenca, a detachment of the 5th army, which is now commanded by General Castanos, is, I understand, at Merida.

Since I last addressed your Lordship, Gen. Zayas had again landed the troops under his command, and had again embarked them, and

turned to Cadiz General Ballasteros's division alone, therefore, continues in the Condado de Niebla; but, from a letter from Mr. Wellesley of the 11th, I learn that General Blake was himself about to come into the Condado di Niebla to take the command of General Ballasteros's division, and the troops which had been under the command of General Zayas, and which were to return to that quarter. General Blake had expressed an anxious desire to co-operate with Marshal Sir William Beresford.

General Castanos has been appointed to command the army in Galicia, as well as the 5th army, lately the army of the left, commanded by the late Marquis of Romana.

Foreign-Office Downing-street, April 30.

Dispatches were this morning received by the Marquis Wellesley from Charles Stuart, Esq. his Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, under date the 20th inst. stating that the garrison of Olivenza, consisting of 310 men, surrendered at discretion to the Allied Army on the 14th and was marched to Elvas.

Marshal Mortier, with 4,000 men, was in the neighbourhood of Llerena, having detached a movable column, under General Mortiniere, by the way of Almaraz, towards Toledo. General Beresford, with that part of the Allied army which does not form the siege of Badajoz, was in the neighbourhood of Santa Maria.

The Corps of Gen. Ballasteros had its head-quarters in Segura de Leone on the 12th. His cavalry was at Zafra on the 13th, on which day Lord Wellington left Villa Formosa on the Coa, to join the army in Estremadura.

Downing-street, May 7.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, was on Sunday night received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Horta Alegre, 25th April, 1811.

I have the honour to inform you, that since I addressed you, I have been in Estremadura, from whence I am now on my return to the troops stationed between the Aguada and the Coa.

I have the honour to enclose the report of Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford on the surprises of a squadron of the 13th Light Dragoons, on the night of the 6th instant, together with a return of the loss upon that occasion.

Sir William Beresford employed the 4th division under the command of the Honourable Major-General Cole in the attack on Olivenza which place surrendered at discretion on the 15th instant. I have the honour to enclose the report of the Honourable Major-General Cole to Sir Wm. Beresford, and returns of ordnance, arms, &c. and prisoners taken in the place.

As Sir Wm. Beresford deemed it desirable to oblige the enemy to retire from the province of Estremadura entirely, before he should commence his operations against Badajoz, he moved forward with this view, while Major-General the Hon. G. L. Cole was engaged in the attack upon Olivenza, as well as to give support and protection to General Ballasteros's division of Spanish troops, which had been obliged to retire from Freynal, successively upon Heres de los Caballeros and Salvatierra on the 13th and 14th inst. by a division of French troops under the command of General Marañon.

The Marshal marched on the 15th to Santa Martha, and on the 16th to Los Santos, where the British and Portuguese cavalry fell upon a body of the enemy's cavalry, and took 160 prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many. The cavalry conducted themselves with the utmost steadiness and good order.

The enemy having retired to Guadalcanal, and the corps under General Marañon having retired through the Sierra, the troops were put in motion to return to the northward, and to take their stations for the operations of the siege of Badajoz, and the Marshal met me at Elvas, on the 21st.

We reconnoitred Badajoz on the 22d, escorted by the two light battalions of the King's German Legion and two squadrons of Portuguese cavalry. They brought three battalions out of the town, which skirmished with our troops; but I have not yet received the returns of our loss upon this occasion.

As the preparations for the siege are nearly completed, the place would by this time have

been regularly invested, only that on the night of the 23d the floods in the Guadiana carried away the bridge which Sir William Beresford had, with great difficulty, constructed near Juramenha; and the River was no longer fordable any where. Under these circumstances, I yesterday desired him to delay the operations of this siege, till he should have been able to re-establish his bridge, or until the Guadiana should again become fordable, still keeping Badajoz blockaded as closely as might be in his power.

Here follows the report, &c.

From the Lisbon Gazette.

MAY 17th 1811.

Head Quarters Villa Formosa, 8th May.

The whole of the enemy's army that could be recruited in Castile and the Kingdom of Leon including nearly 900 Cavalry of the Imperial guard passed the river Aguada, situated at the foot of Ciudad Rodrigo on the 2d instant.

Lord Wellington maintained a position between the Coa and the Aguada and proceeded to blockade Almeida, which was still provided with provisions for the maintenance of the Garrison; but the enemy's cavalry far surpassing ours in number, we could not make any opposition to his march.

In the afternoon they passed the Aguada in the vicinity of Espoiga, Carpea and Galicia. On the morning of the 3d the enemy continued his march towards Duas Casas taking the road to Almeida and the fortrefs of Condeçiao.

The allied army was encamped on the borders of the river Duas Casas which leads out of the Aguada.

From the falling back of some of the British troops upon Fuentes d'Honor (upon the river Duas Casas) it was supposed the enemy had advanced. Major General Campbell kept possession of the bridge of Almeida. In the evening Lord Wellington caused the light Infantry to be put in motion in order to join General Campbell as the enemy had shown himself very strong in that quarter and formed himself in line of battle on the right of the river Duas Casas.

Lord Wellington attacked them with a great force near Fuentes d'Honor which place was defended by the brave Lieutenant Colonel Williams of the 60th Regiment (who commanded the light Infantry of the division belonging to Major General Picton) and who assisted by several other Regiments maintained the position, the enemy had repeatedly reinforced his number in that quarter.

Lord Wellington successively reinforced our army by the 7th and 24th Regiments, Colonel Cadogan at the head of the former pursued the enemy and forced them to leave the plain leaving our troops in full possession of the field.

On the evening of the 4th Lord Wellington ordered Major General Howerton to direct his course to the right, to impede if possible the enemy passing the river Duas Casas and Paga Velha; On the morning of the 5th Lord Wellington ordered Lieutenant General Sir Stapleton Cotton to go to the assistance of General Houston—the 8th corps attacked his advanced guard which consisted of the 85th Regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Nelson and obliged them to withdraw, which they did without loss. The 8th Corps in consequence of this rallied at Paga Velha and the enemy's cavalry fell back from the right between that place and Nova Dover, from which latter place the cavalry of Don Julian de Saptos falling in with some of the enemy's cavalry (which formed the advanced guard) was obliged to retire.

From 2 to 3 English troops were repelled and obliged to withdraw and fall back before the enemy's cavalry (this latter passage is quite unintelligible, they however took some prisoners among whom was Colonel La Morte of the 13th corps of Chasseurs since escaped.)

The greatest part of the enemy's Corps was repulsed & obliged to withdraw in consequence of the good retreat made by the division of Major General Houston upon this occasion. Our position now extends along the heights of Taron as far as Duas Casas.

The reinforcements of the enemy on the left side of our position began to fire their cannon and to make with their Cavalry some charges upon our advanced posts.

The Picquet of the 1st Division under Lieut. Colonel Hill of the 3d Regiment of guards repulsed them; in one of the charges however the enemy in retreating fell upon them before he had time to put himself in order to oppose them, and the result was that Lieut. Col. Hill was made prisoner, before the detachment of British Cavalry could get near enough to assist him.

The 2d Battalion of the 42d Regiment under the command of Lord Blantyre also repulsed a charge of Cavalry which the enemy made upon them. The enemy also endeavoured to distribute a corps of Infantry on the skirts of the heights of Taron and to the right of the 1st Division; but they were repulsed by the Light Infantry of the Royal Guards commanded by Lieut. Col. Guse, and supported by five companies of the 75th Regiment commanded by Capt. Oltare.

The battle was fought by the 24th, 71st, and 79th regiments under the command of Col. Cameron and supported by the Light Infantry and Portuguese Sharpshooters &c.

Colonel Cameron during the evening was wounded in an alarming manner and on that account, the command devolved upon the Hon. Colonel Cadogan.

In one of the attacks the 88th, 71st, and 79th regiments under the command of Colonel McKinnon forced and bravely drove the enemy from their positions. The battle was continued in this quarter until night—during which time the enemy made no near attempt on our positions.

On the 6th the enemy was observed to be on the move; and at night and the next morning, they began to withdraw their troops from their position at Duas Casas.—It is not known whether this movement was preparative of some new stratagem, which had for its object to raise the siege of Almeida, or whether it was the enemy's determination to retreat.

However, it is apprehended, from all their movements, they will not be able to effect the former, and that they will be obliged to embrace the latter.

Lord Wellington in his letter says the actions were fever, and that his loss has been great but that of the enemy much greater, as he left 400 dead bodies on the plain of Fuentes d'honor besides taking a great number of prisoners.

Head Quarters, Villa Formosa, 10th May, 1811.

Mt. Illust. & Mt. Excell. Senr.

The enemy retreated on the 8th through the woods situated between Espoiga, Galicia and Fuente, which position the whole army held that day and yesterday, with the exception of some part of the 2d Corps which still remained in the fort of Almeida.—Last night the whole of this force filed off and returned, passing the Azava, being obliged to retreat with their number of Cavalry,—and this day the whole of the Enemy's army passed the Aguada, leaving Almeida to the fate it had to hope for.—The 2d Corps retreated by the Bridge of Barba de Porco and through the valley of Espinto near the Aguada.—Our advanced posts were upon the Azava and near the lower Aguada, and in the morning the Enemy (retreated from before) our Encampments at Duas Casas.

I have the honor to be with esteem and consideration
Your Excel. Most respectful and faithful Servt.
(Signed) WELLINGTON,
To the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent
DOW MIGUEL PEREIRA FOGAS.

Total of killed wounded and missing of the army commanded by Lieut. General Lord Viscount Wellington engaged with the French army on the evening of the 3d May 1811 in the plains of Banto.

Killed,—1 Captain, 1 Lieut. 2 Serjts., 32 R. & F.
Wounded,—1 Lt. Col. 4 Captains, 10 Lts. 5 Ensigns,
Missing,—6 Horses 1 Serjeant 21 R. & F.

Total of the killed wounded and missing of the Army on the evening of the 5th May 1811.

Portuguese,
Killed,—5 Serjeants 1 Drummer, 44 R. & F.
Wounded,—1 Lt. Col. 4 Ensigns 11 Serjts. 140 R. & F.
Missing,—1 Serjt. 7 Drummers, 43 R. & F.

British,
Killed,—1 Capt. 7 Lts. 1 Ensign, 8 Serjts. 2 Drummers,
129 R. & F. 45 Horses.
Wounded,—2 Generals of the Etat-Major
1 Lt. Col. 4 Majors 15 Captains 21 Serjeants,
7 Ensigns 2 Staff Officers 30 Serjeants,
4 Drummers 766 R. & F. 95 Horses Missing.
N. B. The remainder is wanting.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

The following intelligence was this morning posted at Lloyd's:—

"The Lords of the Committee of the Council of Trade have received information; from which there is reason to believe that a Swedish frigate (the Eurydice) is cruising in the Baltic, under orders to capture all Danish vessels."

The Court of Directors of the Honorable East India Company have unanimously voted a piece of plate of the value of five hundred guineas, to Lieutenant Colonel Keating, for his distinguished services at the Isle of Bourbon.

MAY, 3.

The Letters from Cadiz, of the 18th, mention the killing of General Blake on the 15th with a force of 10,000, not 14,000, men, to support Ballasteros. He would land at Ayamonte. Ballasteros is near Zafra—Castanos is on the Banks of the Guadiana, in the rear of the allied British and Portuguese troops. It is said that Soult has marched from Seville to join Mortier at his road thither, and that General Martoniere was detached by the latter to accelerate the junction. They will not have more, when united, than 16 or 17,000 men, a force with which they hardly venture a battle.

MAY, 6.

Lieutenant Colonel Reynel arrived late last night with dispatches from Portugal. A Lisbon Mail also arrived with papers and letters to the 29th ult.

Almeida and Badajoz still hold out. Lord Wellington has returned to his own army, and Marshal Beresford has joined the troops besieging Badajoz, leaving the rest of his army near St. Martha. It seems that it is not the intention of Sir W. Beresford to pursue Mortier, who, retreating by Llerena and Guadalcanal, is said to be gone towards Cordova. If that be the fact, we should imagine that the other corps under Soult, Victor, and Sebastiani, will follow the same direction, and endeavour to maintain themselves on the northern bank of the Guadalquivir. General Blake has landed at Ayamonte, and taken the road to Zafra to join Sir Wm. Beresford, Ballasteros, and Castanos.—It is the junction of all these corps that will induce, if they have not already induced the enemy to retire to the other side of the Guadalquivir at Cordova.

MAY, 7th.

Capt. Cockburn arrived last night from Cadiz with dispatches. A Cadiz Mail is also arrived.

From Cadiz the accounts are to the 28th ult. The enemy seem in considerable uneasiness at Seville. Soult's force is said to be very small, probably owing to the detachments he has sent to Victor and Mortier. Yet he is actively employed in strengthening the fortifications of Seville, expecting an attack from the Allies, and meaning, as it should seem, to stand a siege. Sebastiani has been again pressed to reinforce Victor or Soult, but he is ill of a consumption, and his army is gone to watch the movements of the army of Murcia. There appear to be great discontents amongst all the French Generals.

Imprisonment of Lord Cochrane.—A packet has arrived from Malta. From a Gentleman who came over in the packet, we have learned the particulars of a very curious circumstance that has lately occurred in Malta. On the 17th of January, Lord Cochrane arrived there and made no secret of his intentions to inquire into the conduct of the Admiralty Court, of which Dr. Sewel is Judge and Mr. Locker is Registrar. The fees received by this Court out of the prize-cases that come before it, have long been the subject of general remark at Malta, and amount, we understand, to a large sum.—We also hear that there is some ground for complaint afforded by persons holding different offices in the Court, which by law ought not to meet in one occupier. Lord Cochrane insisted that a table of fees, which the Admiralty Officers could legally demand, ought to be hung up in the public court, in order that all sailors might be aware if they were imposed upon. Instead of this the instrument itself was kept in an adjoining room; and Lord Cochrane having removed this document into the Court, an order was issued for his arrest, which was carried into effect, and his Lordship committed to prison. He remained for three days in confinement, and then contrived to make his escape by means of a ladder, applied to the window of his prison. A convey being on the point of leaving Malta, Lord Cochrane got on board the Commodore's vessel, in which he proceeded to Genoa, and from thence to Gibraltar. Here he left the convey, and went on board the Prometheus, for England, expecting to be the first in this country with the news of the strange occurrence at Malta. It seems likely that this matter will occasion considerable stir.

Lord Cochrane, we understand, has arrived in town.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, Number 7, Forbes Street.

ખેલીકે.તેનુ.ભાડ.વખાર ૩ મહીને.મા
 ૧૧ નુ.૩પીઆ ૩૭૫ ૬૫૦૬ *
 લાદ ૩ — ગર ૧ મોનુ.એન.ચેલી
 મહેનુ.૬૫૨.ખખેલા.લાદ ૨ બીજાની.
 પાશીનુ.તથા.તેની.શાયે.તખેલો ૧ કે.
 તે.ગર.મનવારના.ખખાન.વાલુ.કેવ.
 એકે.તે.ગર.શરકાર.મધે.રાખેલુકે.તે
 નુ.ભાડ.માશ ૧ નાં.૩પીઆ ૩૦૦ ૬૫
 નેકે.તથા.તે.ગરને.ખગાતી.તેની.શાયે
 વખાર ૩ કે.તેબી.શરકાર.મધે.રાખે
 લીકે.તેનુ.ભાડ.વખાર ૩ મહીને.માશ
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 લાદ ૪ — ગર ૧ મોનુ.એન.ચેલી
 મહેનુ.૬૫૨.ખખેલા.લાદ ૩ તીજાની.
 પાશીનુ.તથા.તેની.શાયે.તખેલો ૧ કે.
 તે.શુધાં.તે.ગર.મધે.અકાજુતનત.વં
 નરખ.રેલેકે.તેનુ.ભાડ.માશ ૧ નાં.૩પી
 આ ૩૫૦ ૬૫૦૬.તથા.તે.ગરને.ખગા
 તી.તેની.શાયે.વખાર ૩ કે.તે.શરકાર
 મો.રાખેલીકે.તેનુ.ભાડ.વખાર ૩ મહી
 ને.માશ ૧ નાં.૩પીઆ ૩૭૫ ૬૫૦૬ *
 એ.૬૫૨.ખખેલી.ચેલીના.ચારો.ગરોનુ
 ભાડ.માશના.૩પીઆ ૫૦ ૫૫૦૬.ગરો
 રે.વધતા.આલે.તેવો.માખકે ૭
 લાદ ૫ — ખાલી.નમીનનો.કદકો
 ૧ એ.ચેલીની.પકવડેનેકે.તેમધે.વ
 ખાર ૧ ખંધેલીકે.તથા.તેમધે.શારાં.
 પાંદીનો.કુલેકે.તે.શંનધી.નમીન.ન
 રતે.જશકોએર.વાર ૧૬૩૬ વારને.આ
 શરકે.તે.જગી.અમારત.ખંધવને.લા
 એકકે *

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31st, AUGUST 1811,
 By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

It having been already ordered that the Field Allowances to Lieutenant Colonel Eats' Detachment should cease from the 31st of the present month, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Staff attached to that Force shall also be discontinued from the same date.

The Men belonging to the Battalion of Artillery, who are stationed at the Light House, Malabar Point, Saluting Battery, and those who are in charge of the Magazine, and the Guns and Ammunition on the Works, will be permitted, as usual, to be borne on the strength of their Corps, as Supernumerary Sergeants, provided they hold that rank at the period of their appointments.

Sergeants promoted to be Conductors of Artillery are, as formerly, to be entirely struck off the strength of the Battalion.

The practice of returning Sergeants, who are appointed Sub-Conductors, as Supernumeraries of their rank, is to be discontinued. In future they can only be borne on the Strength of the Battalion as Privates, but in the event of their returning to the Corps, the Commanding Officer will, if he should see no impediment, promote them to their former rank, as vacancies may occur.

This order is not however intended to affect Sergeants George Darley, Joseph Rogers, and John Pope, who have already been appointed Sub-Conductors, and returned as Supernumerary Sergeants, on the Muster Rolls of the Battalion of Artillery. The function of Government for placing a Non-Commissioned Officer of the Battalion of Artillery on the Supernumerary List, must always be obtained, and through the regular channel of the Commander in Chief.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following Officers a Committee to assemble on the 5th of next Month to examine the accounts of the Agent for Clothing, and to adjust the Off-reckoning Fund for the year 1810.

Colonel John Baillie, Commandant of Artillery.
 Lieut. Col. S. Wilson, Quarter Master General.
 J. H. Pelly Esq. Deputy Military Paymaster General.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29 SEPTEMBER 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to allow Lieutenant Fireworker T. Schuller of the Artillery to proceed to the Coast of Malabar on furlough, and to be absent from his Corps and duty until the 15th of November next.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. William Wilkins of the Civil Establishment to be second Assistant to the Secretary to the Military Board in the room of Mr. Rabinington resigned, with retrospective effect from the 1st instant.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ensign W. D. Robertson of the 11th Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry to be Assistant to John Elphinstone Esq. in the room of Lieutenant R. Robertson resigned.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Commissariat Department viz.

Major Harris of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry; Major Baker of the 6th ditto ditto, to be Assistant Commissaries, and Lieutenant Wilson, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary.

By Order of the Honorable
 the Governor in Council,
 W. NEWNHAM,
 Sec. to Govt.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Honorable Company's Ships Dorsetshire, Captain Brown and the Scaleby Castle, Capt. Harrington which anchored in the harbour late on Thursday night. These ships left England on the 12th May in company with the Baring, Streatham, Lord Melville, Devonshire, Europe, General Stuart, Sir William Pulteney, Cambridge, Devaynes, James Sibbald for Bengal, and the Ocean for Madras.

Passengers per Ship Scaleby Castle.
 Frederick Reeves Esq. left at Madeira 27th May, — Richard Torin Esq. — T. M. Keats Esq. — Major Danbenny, — John Money Esq. — E. H. Baillie, Esq. — Lieutenant Peter Lodwick, — Mrs. E. Daubenny, — Miss C. Daubenny, — Mrs. C. Lodwick, — Miss C. Lodwick, — Miss C. Contencin, — Miss M. A. Shaw, — G. R. Jervis, — B. C. Henderson, — W. Dunlop, — J. Laing, — J. Topp, — J. Addison, — Thomas Tirrell, — Edward Barnes, and J. Pepper.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Dorsetshire.
 Mr. William Baillie, Writer, — Major Mealy, — Mrs. and Miss Mealy, — Lieutenants David Jones, Bombay Marine and John Jones, 8th N. I. — Messrs. Mathews, David Stephenson, Arthur Evans, Walter Nixon, and Thomas Say, Cadets.

At the time of their departure from England the latest accounts from Portugal were dated the 18th April; at which time the British allied armies were engaged in the sieges of Almeida and Badajoz. From a Lisbon Gazette of the 17th May which was put on board one of the ships on her passage, it appears that a vigorous effort had been made by the French to compel the English to raise the siege of Almeida, which completely failed.

King Joseph arrived at Valladolid on the 27th April on his way to France with an escort of 1000 French troops, besides all the Spaniards in his service who have sworn to stand by him.

MAY 1. — Wellesley Packet arrived from the Isle of France in 72 days.

MAY 8. — The Boadicea frigate Lord Neville, from the Isle of France with a French frigate, the Midas and Sovereign from Bengal.

Sir Edward Pellew is appointed to the Command in the Mediterranean.

The Thanks of Parliament had been voted to Lord Wellington and to General Graham.

The health of His Majesty is considerable amended.

An action is said to have taken place between the Prussians and the French at Colberg into which the latter had demanded entrance which was refused and afterwards successfully resisted. This account came from Helsenburg, and was stated to have taken place before the 26th of April; but intelligence of it had been since received by Government from that quarter and no mention made of such an event.

Of a war between Russia and France, all the late Mails from the North, speak with confidence.

The English papers contain General Graham's account of the action of Barrosa; which we omit for the present, as we had, before the arrival of the ships, prepared for publication the account received overland. We have added however the return of the British killed and wounded.

In the Courier of the 23d April it is said that Government conceiving that the United States were determined to make a common cause with France had dispatched the Acton frigate to the Cape and the East Indies to apprise those countries of the critical situation of affairs between Great Britain and America.

The following 12 Ships were to be Dispatched about the 18th May.

Surry, Lord Castlereagh, and Walthamstow, — for Bengal.

Dover Castle, and Mary Wellesley, — for Ceylon and Bengal.

Lady Castlereagh, and Warren Hastings, — for Bengal.

Charles Mills, — Madras and Bombay.

Retreat, David Scott, and Tottenham, — for Madras and Bengal.

Moffatt, — Bombay.

The following 6 Ships in 3 weeks after the above.

Lady Loughington, Wm. Pitt, Earing, Lord Forbes, Minerva, and Harlequin, — for Bengal.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS. — Lieutenant Frederick, Captain Johnston, 84th Regiment.
 Ensign William Cazale, 2d Bat. 6th Regiment.
 Major D'ubeny, 84th Regiment.
 Captain Dale, 84th Regiment.
 Major Mealy, 2d Regiment.
 Major Webb, 2d Bat. 7th Regiment.
 Lieutenant Jones, 8th Regiment.
 Ensign Russell, 47th Regiment.
 Ensign McDonnell, 56th Regiment.
 DEPARTURE. — Captain Clark, 84th Regiment.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE. AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

The New ship belonging to Messrs Bruce, Fawcett & Co. was launched on Wednesday last in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, she is about 500 Tons burthen and as fine a vessel as we have ever seen built at this presidency. The Hon'ble Mrs. Brown performed the ceremony of Christening her, and at the particular request of the owners honored the vessel with her Christian name "HANNAH." The Bands on board then struck up "Off she goes" and she moved in stately pride to the embraces of her new element.

CALCUTTA.

AUGUST 4th.

The Helen, Captain Cameron arrived in the River on Sunday last, from Prince of Wales's Island, whence she sailed on the 16th ultimo.

By this conveyance letters have been received from Penang confirming the account published in last Mirror of the arrival of four French frigates at Java, and of their having landed there a thousand French soldiers. The present advices give some reason to believe that the four enemy's frigates which had arrived at Java, were the precursors of two other French frigates and two ships of the line.

Letters by the Helen, from Penang state positively that information had been received that a French Squadron consisting of two ships, each of 74 guns and six heavy frigates touched on their passage from Europe on the South East Coast of Madagascar, where they took on board a supply of water and from thence sailed for Java. The four French frigates mentioned in last Mirror are said to be part of this Squadron; and the two 74's, with the two frigates were also expected at the Island. Such is the information received from Prince of Wales's Island and said to have been brought thither direct from Java, where it was obtained from the Officers of the French frigates that had already reached the Island. Respecting the degree of credit that is due to this account we have no means of judging; but if it shall prove true it can afford no reasonable cause for alarm, when we advert to the British Naval strength collected on the Coasts of Java, nearly about the time that the enemy are supposed to have arrived there. Beside a great number of frigates; we have four line of battle ships, viz. the Scipio 74, Admiral Stophord; Illustrious 74, Minden 74, and Lion 64; from such a force as this we have little doubt of a good account of the enemy's Squadron in the East.

Madras Intelligence.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 24, AUG. 1811.

A despatch has been received by the Honorable the Governor in Council, conveying the mournful intelligence of the death of the Honorable Jonathan Duncan Esq. Governor of Bombay, on the 11th instant.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Flag of this Garrison be immediately lowered to half mast; and continue so until sunset; and that Minute Guns corresponding with the years of Mr. Duncan's age be fired from the Saluting Battery, as a testimony of respect to the memory of that distinguished Servant of the Honorable Company.

Published by order of the Honorable
 the Governor in Council.
 W. THACKERAY,
 Chief Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY

DEATH. — On the 24th August at Baroch, the Infant Daughter of Wm. Steadman Esq. late Collector of the above place, aged fifteen Months and a fortnight.

EUROPE.

DEATHS. — Duke of Grafton.

Sir James Pulteney.

Captain Alexander MacLachlan, of his Majesty's 84th Regiment.
 Lord Carhampton,
 Richard Cumberland, Esq.

NAVAL ACTION OF LISSA.

Extract of a letter, relative to this action fought off the Isle of Lissa, the 13th March 1811, between the English Squadron, commanded by Captain Hoste, and a Combined French and Italian Squadron.

The English Squadron consisting of three Frigates and a 20 Gun-vessel at day-light on the 13th March 1811, discovered in sight of the Island of Lissa the French and Italian Squadrons, consisting of five Frigates, a Corvette, a Brigantine, two Schooners, a sloop and a Gun-boat.

The enemy being to windward, separated their line into two divisions and immediately came to the attack. — The English led by the Amphion, formed theirs towards them in close order; the better to sustain or repel it. At nine A. M. the English commenced the action by firing on the enemy's vessels, some already yard arm to yard arm and the others as they advanced within gun-shot.

The Combined Squadron soon made an attempt to break the English Line in two points, by the right division led by the French Commodore bearing down on the Amphion and Active. Whilst that on the left did the same on the Cerberus and Volage. — Although they came almost on board the English van, they were foiled in their attempt by the well directed fire and compact order of our line, they then endeavoured to surround the head-moost ship to engage her to leeward and to put her hors du Combat—but in performing this manoeuvre and in the very act of coming under her stern, were so violently repulsed as to be so completely rendered incapable of any further service and so beaten by this brave defence that they made the best of this way in disorder towards the Coast, near the rock of Lissa. The English Line then tacked to renew the action. — The Amphion was now nearly within half a cable's length of a shore. — At that time the remaining ships of the right division of the enemy, passed under her stern and fired on her to leeward. — The left division being to windward now prepared to board the Cerberus, Active and Volage. In which new order of battle the action was renewed with the greatest fury on both sides. The English in some instances were inevitably exposed to a cross fire which raked them fore and aft from one end of the line to the other, the enemy besides their superiority in number were in a better situation to take advantage of the slaughter which was taking place.

Notwithstanding which, after an obstinate and bloody action in which was displayed at once the brilliant intrepidity of the British, the Audacity of the French and the valor of the Venetians at 20 minutes past 11 A. M. one of the largest Frigates named the Flora struck, and at 12 the Bellona followed her example.

On seeing this, the ships who had hauled their wind, set all sail and endeavoured to escape; but were chased by the English, as far as their circumstances would admit of. The Active and Cerberus continued the action, so that at three P. M. they forced one of the enemy's Frigate which had remained a loot to lower its colours and submit to the conquerors. The action then ceased. The vessels remaining in the possession of the English, were the Corona of 44 guns and the Bellona of 32. The Favorite of 44 on board of which was the French Commodore, lay up bet on the shore of Lissa. — Not long after, all had become still a terrible explosion took place on board her and she blew up. — The two remaining Frigates of the enemy made all sail to gain the Port of Lissina. — The Corvette did the same before the wind, fixing N. W. The Brigantine went S. E. and the small vessels without any order or design endeavoured to escape in every direction.

It is necessary to mention here that the Flora, fled, after having struck. At the time when the Amphion was engaged with the Flora, the Bellona gave her a broad-side, and the Flora hauled down her colours—but unfortunately the Amphion had not a boat to take possession of the prize, and Captain Hoste considering her as already in possession of the English Squadron thought it better to fight the Bellona and to take her than to lose time about the Flora.

Both Squadrons bear witness that she had struck her colours and that she was fairly a prize. — Her standard was hauled down without doubt, and her fire ceased for a long time, but the difficulty which Captain Hoste had to encounter in sending a boat, being a board the Bellona, The time when it would lose to take possession of her, and anxious to be with his ships following the flying enemy, all which causes together gave time to the Flora to get away by little and little, and to escape to such a distance that it was impossible for the English to overtake her. The Commander of the British Squadron—The Illustrious, Captain Hoste was wounded in the right arm. — The French Squadron was commanded by M. Dubordien, Capitaine de Vaisseau and Member of the Legion of Honor who was killed. The enemy sailed from Ancona on the 11th instant, with 500 men to fortify and take possession of the Island of Lissa.

Their plan did not however succeed. The English completely frustrated it.

The slaughter on the side of the enemy was immense. The following is the account of the loss on board the English Squadron.

Amphion, Killed 12, — Wounded 47, 4 since dead.

Cerberus, Killed 43, — Wounded 46, 4 since dead.

Active, Killed 9, — Wounded 26, 3 since dead.

Volage, Killed 13, — Wounded 32.

Total Killed 77

Do. — Wounded 152.

A Statement of the English, French, and Italian Squadrons on the morning of the Action of the 13th March 1811, off the Ile of Liffa in the Adriatic.

The force of the English Squadron was as follows: The Amphion Capt. W. H. H. 32 guns and 254 men—The Active Capt. J. A. Gordon, 38 guns and 300 men—The Volage Capt. Phipps, 32 guns and 175 men and the Gerberns Capt. H. Whitby of 32 guns and 254 men—That of the French as follows: The Favorite 44 guns and 359 M. Dubordieu Commodore and Capt. Dellamallais—The Fibra, Capt. Pender 44 guns and 350 men—The Danae Capt. Willaume 44 guns and 350 men; the above three were French vessels—the following were Italian, the Corona Capt. Pasquillo 44 guns 350 men the Bellona Capt. Duodo, 32 guns and 224 men; the Carolina Capt. Barattucci of 28 guns and 224 men; P. d. Agorla Capt. Bologni of 16 guns and 105 men—2 Schooners one of 10 guns and 60 men, and one of 2 guns and 57 men and two other vessels mounting together 8 guns and having 105 men—besides which there were 500 troops on board making in all a force of 272 guns and 2635 men.

GIBRALTAR,

MARCH 16, 1811.

BATTLE OF BARROSA.

It affords us great satisfaction to be able to lay before our readers the following account of the battle of the 5th in the environs of Chiclana, upon the correctness and authenticity of which they may place the fullest reliance.

After a night-march of 16 hours from the camp near Vejer, the allied army arrived, on the morning of the 5th on the low ridge of Barrosa, about 4 miles to the southward of the mouth of the river St. Petri. This height extends inland about a mile and a half, terminating, on the north, the extensive healthy plain of Chiclana; A great pine forest skirts the plain and circles round the height at some distance, continuing down to St. Petri, the intermediate space between the north side of the height and the forest being uneven and broken.

A well conducted and successful attack on the rear of the enemy's lines near St. Petri by the vanguard of the Spanish army under Brigadier-General Landizabal, having opened the communication with the Isla de Leon, the British troops were directed by General Lapena to move down from the position of Barrosa to that of Torre Bermeja, about half way to the St. Petri river, in order to secure the communication across the river, over which a bridge had been lately established. This latter position occupies a narrow woody ridge, the right on the sea cliff, the left falling down to the Almanza creek on the edge of the marsh. A hard sandy beach gives an easy communication between the western points of these two positions. The British division, being halted in the western slope of the Barrosa height, was marched, about 12 o'clock, through the woods, towards the Bermeja, Cavalry patrols having previously been sent towards Chiclana without meeting with the enemy. On the march, notice was received, that the enemy had appeared in force in the plain, and was advancing towards the heights of Barrosa. This position being considered as the key of that of St. Petri, General Graham immediately counter-marched, in order to support the troops left for its defence; and the alarm, with which this manoeuvre was executed, served us a favorable omen. It was impossible, however in such intricate and difficult ground to preserve order in the columns, and there never was time to reform it entirely. But before the division could get itself quite disengaged from the wood, the troops on the Barrosa hill were seen retiring from it, while the enemy's left wing stood in the plain, on the edge of the wood within cannon shot.

A retreat in the face of such an Enemy, already within reach of the easy communication by the beach, must have involved the whole allied army in the danger of being attacked in the unavoidable confusion of the different corps arriving on the narrow ridge of Bermeja nearly at the same time. Trusting to the known heroism of British troops, and regardless of the number and position of the enemy, General Graham resolved upon an immediate attack. Major Duncan soon opened a powerful battery of 10 guns in the center. Brigadier-General Dikes with the Brigade of Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Brown's (of the 28th) Bank Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Norcott's 2 companies of the 2d Rifle corps, and Major Atchison with a part of the 67th foot (separated from the Regiment in the wood), formed on the right. Colonel Wheatley's Brigade with 3 companies Goldstream Guards under Lieut.-Colonel Jackson (separated likewise from his battalion in the wood), and Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard's flank battalion formed on the left. As soon as the Infantry was thus hastily got together, the guns advanced to a more favorable position, and kept up a most destructive fire.

The right wing proceeded to the attack, on the hill of General Rufin's Division (one of the two of which Victor's army was composed, the other being General Laval's Division); while Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard's Battalions, and Lieutenant Colonel Rufin's Detachment, 20th Portuguese, were warmly engaged with the Enemy's tirailleurs on the left.

General Laval's Division, notwithstanding the havoc made by Major Duncan's battery, continu-

ed to advance in very imposing masses opening its fire of musketry, and was only checked by that of the left wing. The left wing now advanced firing. A most determined charge by the 3 companies of the guards and the 87th Regiment supported by all the remainder of the wing, decided the fate of General Laval's division.

The Eagle of the 8th Regiment of Infantry, which suffered immensely, and a howitzer regarded this charge, and remained in possession of Major Gough of the 87th Regiment. These attacks were zealously supported by Colonel Belfon with the 28th Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Prevost with a part of the 67th.

A Reserve, formed beyond the narrow valley across which the Enemy was closely pursued, next shared the same fate and was routed by the same means.

Meanwhile, the right wing was no less successful. The Enemy, confident of success, met General Dikes on the ascent of the hill, and the contest was sanguinary. But the undaunted perseverance of the Brigade of Guards, of Lieutenant Colonel Brown's Battalion, of Lieutenant Colonel Norcott's and Major Atchison's Detachments overcame every obstacle, and General Rufin's Division was driven from the heights, leaving two pieces of cannon.

No expressions can do justice to the conduct of the troops throughout. Nothing less than the almost unparalleled exertions of every officer, the irrefragable bravery of every soldier, and the most determined devotion to the honor of his Majesty's arms in all, could have achieved this brilliant success against such a formidable Enemy so posted.

In less than an hour and a half from the commencement of the action, the Enemy was in full retreat. The retreating Divisions met, halted and seemed inclined to form. A new and more advanced position of our artillery quickly dispersed them. The exhausted state of the troops made pursuit impossible. A position was taken on the Eastern side of the hill, and the Division was strengthened by the return of two Spanish Battalions attached to it, but which General Graham had left on the hill, and which had been ordered to retire. These Battalions (Walloon Guards and Ciudad Real) made every effort to come back in time when it was known that our troops were engaged. The Detachment of the Portuguese Regiment behaved admirably throughout the whole affair. Lieutenant Colonel Bothie, who commanded it, was twice wounded and fell into the Enemy's hands, but was afterwards rescued. Nothing could be better served than our Artillery.

Our loss was severe; but that of the Enemy was much more considerable and is estimated at about 3,000 men killed, wounded or taken. By the best accounts that it has been possible to collect, they had about 8,000 men engaged on that day.

After the action, the British Division remained some hours on the Barrosa heights; but, it proving impossible to get any supplies for the exhausted troops, as the commissariat mules had been dispersed on the Enemy's first attack of the hill, Major Rofs was left there with a Detachment of the 2d Battalion 95th; and the rest of the Division was withdrawn, and, early the next morning, crossed the St. Petri river.

GENERAL ORDERS.

On the march to St. Petri, March 5, 1811.

In coming to action with the Enemy, the Lieutenant-General has the fullest confidence in the Troops under his command; but, as mischiefs may arise from too much eagerness in following up any advantage, he thinks it his duty to request the utmost attention of the Officers of all ranks to keep the soldiers in regular formation on all occasions; to repair as quickly as possible any disorders which the difficulty of the ground or any other circumstances may produce; to prevent any unnecessary waste of ammunition by stopping firing when not called for—As the safety and success of the Troops themselves, must depend on their prompt and implicit obedience to every order, he trusts, that they will in action be silent, cool, and attentive to every signal or verbal order, even under the hottest fire or on coming to a charge of bayonets—which has never failed to reward the valor of the British Troops.

GENERAL ORDERS.

11th, March 6, 1811.

The disadvantages, under which the action of yesterday was begun, were so striking, that it is necessary the Lieutenant-General should state to the Troops, that he considered the safety of the whole allied Army (circumstanced as it was at the time) depended on defeating the Enemy—While he sincerely laments the sacrifice of the lives of so many gallant men, he trusts, that it must be thought a necessary one.

The Enemy's number and position were no longer objects of calculation, for there was no retreat. He confided in the known valor of British Troops, and his expectations were amply fulfilled.

The fatigue of a night-march of 16 hours was forgotten by every man in the Division. Where such universal praise is due to the incomparable behaviour of all, it is impossible to particularize by name those who distinguished themselves—ALL DIED.

He requests, however, that Brigadier General Dikes and Colonel Wheatley will accept themselves; and convey to the Commanding Officers of the Corps composing their respective Brigades, and to all the Officers of them, the assurance of his most grateful admiration of their conduct.

The same testimony of gratitude and high approbation is due to Lieut.-Colonel Barnard of the

95th foot, and Lieut.-Colonel Brown of the 28th commanding the flank Battalions, and to all Officers under them.

To Major Duncan and all the Officers of the Royal Artillery; to Captain Birch and the Officers of the Royal Engineers; to Major Borral and the Officers of the 2d Hussars; King's German Legion.—The intrepid charge, made by a Squadron of the Hussars headed by Captain Bushe, attracted the notice of every one.—The Lieutenant-General's obligations to Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, the Honorable Lieutenant-Colonel Cathcart, and the Officers of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General's Departments, and to Captain Hope and all the other Officers of his personal Staff, for their exertions and assistance during the action, are deeply impressed on his mind.

The British Troops saw with admiration how nobly the detachment of the 20th Portuguese under Lieutenant-Colonel Bushe upheld the character our Allies have so fortunately established.—The Lieutenant-General requests, that Major-General Whittingham and Captains Miranda and Naughton, of the Spanish Service, will accept his best thanks for their zeal and gallantry.

The different corps and detachments will transmit to the Deputy-Adjutant-General, as soon as possible returns of the killed, wounded and missing in the action of yesterday with the French Corps d'Armée commanded by Marshal Victor.

At the bottom of each return will be specified, at full length, the rank, name and regiment of each Officer killed or wounded; and, opposite the name of each Officer, will be mentioned whether the wound be severe, dangerous or slight.

Head-Quarters, Gibraltar, 15th March, 1811.

H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor having received advices from Cadiz, he is enabled to communicate to this Garrison the General Orders of Lieutenant-General Graham after the action at Barrosa on the 5th inst. The conduct of the British Forces, engaged on that day under the orders of Lieutenant-General Graham, exceeds all praise, and must be proudly received by the British Nation.

The Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of noticing the gallant behaviour of the Flank Companies of this Garrison who fought with such effect under Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, of the 28th Regiment, as to attract the admiration of the whole Army.—The 28th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Belfon, has supported, on the present occasion, that high character which they so justly hold.—The devastation hurled on the Enemy's ranks, by not more than half their numbers, is fully exemplified by the loss they sustained in killed, wounded and prisoners, which is annexed.

FRENCH LOSS.

Six Pieces of Cannon taken.—General of Division Rufin, wounded; General De la Place, wounded and taken prisoner.—General Bellegarde, Chief of the Staff, killed.—The General of Brigade, Rouffian, killed.—One Eagle taken by the 87th Regiment.—One drum by the German Hussars.—Total loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, supposed to be 3000 men.

N. B. The whole of the Etat Major killed or wounded.

TOTAL LOSS.

Pieces of Cannon - - - 6 General Officers wounded - - - 2
Eagles - - - - - 2 and prisoners - - - 2
General Officers killed 2 Individuals - - - 302

ENGLISH LOSS.

Total—2 Captains, 5 Ensigns, 6 Sergeants, 2 drummers, 187 rank and file, 24 horses, killed; 5 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 14 Captains, 26 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 45 Sergeants, 4 drummers, 930 rank and file, 42 horses, wounded.
Grand Total of Individuals killed and wounded—1243.
JOHN MACDONALD, Lt. Col. Deputy Adj. Gen.

Rank and Names of Officers Killed and Wounded in the Action of Barrosa.

KILLED.

Staff—Ensign Eyre, 1st Guards, acting Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Wheatley.
1st Regiment of Guards—Ensign Connell.
Goldstream Guards—Ensign Watts.
2d Guards—Captain Swann.
47th, 2d Battalion—Ensign Delacherois.
87th, 2d Battalion—Ensign E. E. Kough.
95th, 3d Battalion—Captain Knipe.
N. B. Ensign Eyre is returned in the killed of the 1st Regiment of Guards.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

2d Hussars King's German Legion—Capt. Rofs (since dead).
Royal Artillery—Lieutenants Maitland and .
1st Guards—Lieutenant Colonel Sebright, Captains Stables and Colquh, Ensigns Sir H. Lambert, Cameron, and Vigors.

3d Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Hepburn.
1st Battalion 9th Foot—Captain Godwin and Lieutenant Seward.

1st Battalion 28th Foot—Hon. Captain Mullins, Lieutenants Wilkinson, Moore, and John Anderson.
2d Battalion 92d Foot—Lieutenant M'Koy.
3d Battalion 95th Foot—Lieut.-Colonel Barnard, Lieut. W. Campbell.

2d Battalion 67th Foot—Captain Patrickson, Ensign Sutherland.
2d Battalion 97th Foot—Major MacLaine, Captain Somerville, Lieutenants J. G. Fennell, and J. C. Baren.
2d Battalion 95th Foot—Lieutenants Cochrane & Hope.

ROYAL ARTILLERY—Lieut. Woolcombe (since dead).
1st Battalion 9th Foot—Lieut. Taylor.
1st Battalion 28th Foot—Lieuts. Knight, and Bennett (since dead).

20th Portuguese—Lieut.-Colonel Bushe.
SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.
2d Hussars King's German Legion—Lieut. Bock.
Royal Artillery—Captains Hughes and Cator, Lieuts. E. Mitchell, Brereton, and C. Mannors.
1st Guards—Captain Adair, Ensign Fielde.

Goldstream Guards—Ensigns Bentinck and Talbot.
3d Guards—Ensign and Adjutant Warfon.
1st Battalion 9th Foot—Lieut. Robinson.
1st Battalion 28th Foot—Capt. Bradbey, Lieut. Blakeney.
2d Battalion 92d Foot—Captain Stewart.
3d Battalion 95th Foot—Lieut. Hovenden.
2d Battalion 47th Foot—Captain Featherstone.
2d Battalion 67th Foot—Lieut.-Colonel Prevost, Lieut. W. Ronald.
20th Portuguese Capt. Barrias, Lieutenants Dom Estevan, Pantalchan de Oliveira, Ensign Felix Antonio Miranda.
Staff—Capt. D. Mercer, 3d Regiment of Guards, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Dikes.
N. B. Capt. Mercer is returned in the wounded of the 3d Regiment of Guards.

(Signed) JOHN MACDONALD, Lieut.-Colonel, Deputy Adj. Gen.

A more signal and glorious demonstration of the valor of our troops has not been made, through the whole progress of the war, than in the prompt, gallant and decisive manner in which General Graham, with his brave handful of men, cut his way through an army so superior to his own.

The splendour of the victory is complete—and if the consequences of it shall not prove as great as the spirit with which it was fought, it is to be ascribed only to the want of co-operation on the part of our Ally, who, though the principal in the cause, left the brunt of the battle to the English. We except from this charge the two battalions of Spanish troops which had been attached to General Graham's division, and which he says, exerted themselves, though without success, to join him in time to share in the arduous struggle.

But General La Pena, the Spanish Commander in Chief, with the main body of his troops, evidently kept at a distance from the scene of action—and no fortie from the garrison of Cadiz was even attempted. It is manifest that General Graham had no alternative, in the situation in which he was placed, but to attack the enemy, and the glorious result justified the spirit of the determination. If the Spaniards had acted with corresponding energy, the destruction of the besieging army would have been complete.

A letter from Cadiz, dated the 10th instant, after mentioning the success obtained by General Graham, says—

"This victory the Spaniards have chosen to abandon all the advantages of. The division of General La Pena, 700 strong, did not fire a single shot, and had they done their duty, not a Frenchman would have survived, and the result would have been that the siege of Cadiz would have been raised."

We understand that General La Pena has been put under arrest, and that inquiry is to be made into his conduct, and into that of the troops under his orders.

It is suspected even that secret information was given to Victor of the exact strength of the English.

MARCH 27TH.

The private letters say that La Pena with his 7,000 troops did not even make a demonstration in favour of the British, but remained totally inactive, though near enough to have given effectual assistance, nay, if he had only taken advantage of the route, and pursued the discomfited enemy, the triumph might have been complete. Instead of this, we learn, that he actually sent an order General Graham, after the battle, to pursue the enemy—far that was the moment to follow up the advantage, and to raise the siege of Cadiz! And this we are assured he did, though the British, in addition to the fatigue of the battle, had had a march of sixteen hours without refreshment.

Gen. Graham has written a letter, couched in strong terms, to the British Minister at Cadiz, on the conduct of the Spanish General in the late affair. In consequence of which Mr. Wellesley has sent an energetic remonstrance to the Regency, which occasioned the immediate arrest of La Pena, as noticed in our publication of yesterday. It is said, that the French have only 5,000 effective men in the vicinity of Cadiz, and it is presumed by most of our correspondents, that they are in a most perilous situation. It is asserted in one of the letters, that General Blake was to have the command of the expedition on the eve of departure.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

RETREAT OF THE FRENCH.

"Copy of an Official Dispatch from his Excellency Marshal General Lord Wellington to his Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Fozaz, dated head quarters, Guavea, March 27.

"Excellent Sir—Immediately I found that the enemy had retired with so much celerity from Moita, I continued to pursue him with the infantry and light division, commanded by Major General Sir W. Erskine, supporting the said troops with the 3d and 6th divisions of infantry, and with the militia, on the right of the Mondego. I ordered the remainder of the army to halt, to which I was induced in consequence of the provisions not

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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